

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE

1. The "Pavlov" Advanced Medical Institute (Vissh Meditsinski Institut "I. P. Pavlov") in Plovdiv was established in 1945 to ease conditions at the "Chervenkov" Advanced Medical Institute in Sofia, but most of its present buildings were not constructed until 1950. The curriculum of the institute consists of two preliminary and three final terms. Two hundred and fifty students began in the 1954 term. There are no political considerations for entrance requirements.
2. Although most of the students belong to the DSNM (Dimitrov Union of People's Youth) only two or three percent of the student body belongs to the Communist Party cell. In addition to political organizations, the institute has an athletic organization, DOSO (Voluntary Organization for Defense Cooperation), and a science students organization (Organizatsiya Studentsikh Nauchnikh Kruzhek). Students join the professional trade union in their fourth year.
3. About 40 percent of the students receive scholarships of 360 leva per month. These scholarships, which are granted on the basis of the recommendations of the DSNM and the local people's councils, are rescinded if a student fails in an annual examination. Outstanding students receive an additional 25 percent allowance.
4. Although nominally students are permitted only three absences from each course per term, most professors condone up to seven or eight absences.
5. Most of the professors at the Institute are considered to be mediocre, with the exception of the following:
 - a. Chervenakov and Khaydukov, surgery;
 - b. Mitov, internal medicine;
 - c. Yanev, microbiology;
 - d. Prodanov, pathology; and
 - e. Mikhaylov, roentgenology.

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6. A hospital, the largest in Plovdiv, is attached to the Institute. It is located on the Dzhentemtepe Hill, southwest of the city near the central railroad station.
7. The hospital is composed of the following wards:
 - a. Three wards for internal medicine. An internal and therapeutic ward are situated together in a two storied building, which also houses a contagious diseases ward. A Propaedeutic ward is located in a separate building. The three wards have 250 to 300 beds, while the infectious diseases ward has 50.
 - b. Two surgical wards with 200 beds.
 - c. The gynecological and maternity ward has about 100 beds, and is housed together with the children's ward, which has approximately 175 beds.
 - d. A 65-bed neurological ward is located in the same building with a ward for ear, nose and throat diseases, which has about 25 beds.
 - e. An opthalmic ward with 25 beds.
 - f. A ward for skin and venereal diseases with 100 beds.
 - g. A psychiatric ward, established in 1954 with ten beds.
 - h. A tuberculosis ward, located in the Stolipinovo Kvartal (ward) of Plovdiv with 150 to 200 beds.
8. The Institute includes the following departments:
 - a. Anatomy, histology, psychology, chemistry, and biochemistry are housed in buildings which formerly belonged to the French college.
 - b. Pathological anatomy is located on the grounds of the hospital.
 - c. Microbiology is in the Kuduglu building.
 - d. Hygiene.
 - e. An X-ray department is located on the hospital grounds.
 - f. Physics and biology.
 - g. An oncological department is located on the hospital grounds. Established in 1954, it is engaged in cancer research.
9. The microbiological department occupies the first two floors of the Kuduglu building, while the X-ray department, the regional bacteriological laboratory and hygiene department are on upper floors. The microbiological department is staffed by nine persons, including one professor, four assistants, two laboratory assistants, and two nurses. The laboratory is equipped with the following instruments:
 - a. Two thermostats;
 - b. One autoclave;
 - c. One dry sterilizer;
 - d. One instrument for the separation of micro-organisms, known as schuettel-apparat;
 - e. One vacuum pump;
 - f. Analytical and ordinary scales;
 - g. One Koch sterilizer;
 - h. An instrument known as an anaerostat Knora (sic);
 - i. About twenty microscopes; and
 - j. Two electric refrigerators.

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This department has been concerned with the prophylaxis of infectious diseases, based on the experiments and the theories of the Soviet scientist, Pavlov.

10. The X-ray department has the following equipment:
 - a. Two fluoroscopes;
 - b. Two machines for X-ray pictures; and
 - c. One machine for X-ray therapy.
11. The central bacteriological laboratory for diagnosis is located in the hospital grounds. The staff, totalling five, includes a physician, two laboratory assistants and two nurses. The laboratory is equipped with one autoclave, one Koch sterilizer, one thermostat, and two microscopes.
12. In early 1954 diphtheria, dysentery, jaundice and meningitis (epidemic), which were prevalent in Plovdiv at the time, were among the infectious diseases treated by the hospital.
13. Penicillin is used in the treatment of diphtheria and meningitis, while sulfonamides are used for dysentery. A diet is prescribed for jaundice.
14. Poliomyelitis is treated in three stages: symptomatic, through injections or tablets of Dibazol, a vaccine imported from the USSR, and physiotherapy.
15. There are a number of cancer cases in Plovdiv. Prior to 1953, when Soviet radioactive cobalt was introduced as a treatment, only X-ray and surgical operation were used.
16. The hospital has a general, but short, supply of most drugs. Antibiotics, which are imported, are in particularly short supply, and the prescriptions for them require the registration of a physician. Penicillin, however, is readily available. Ekmolgin, a Soviet antibiotic, has been used successfully since 1952 in treating the common cold.

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